additional production of food grains realised during the year on the basis of the yard sticks adopted by the Department, worked out to 2,44,927 tons.

547. On the whole the ryots throughout the State were quite enthusiastic to take advantage of the various schemes of the Department for stepping up food production to the maximum extent in the best interests of all concerned in the State.

(iii) Civil Supplies.

548. The department of Civil Supplies continued to administer the following Textile Control Orders during the year :—

1. The Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.
2. The Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948.
3. The Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1949.
4. The Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order, 1948.
5. The Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) and Order, 1948.

549. The complete removal of Price and Distribution Controls on all varieties of cloth and yarn during the previous year had no adverse effect on the supply position of cloth and yarn in the State during the year.

550. The licensing of all classes of dealers in cloth and yarn was continued during the year and in view of the very satisfactory supply position of cloth and yarn in the market, licenses to deal in cloth and yarn were liberally issued.

551. Although the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, was continued to be enforced in the State, special transport permits were freely issued in favour of dealers for the movement of cloth and yarn outside the State.

552. The Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948, and the Bellary Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1954, promulgated during August 1954, were repealed and were replaced by the Mysore Cement Cement.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Rationing and Licensing Order, 1955, promulgated during February 1955.

553. As against the allotment of 88,000 tons of cement made during the year 1953-54, the Government of India increased the allotment to 1,26,100 tons during the year thus making an average allotment of 10,500 tons per month.

554. There were 196 licensed dealers in the State at the commencement of the year. Fifty-eight licenses were issued during the year bringing the total number of licenses to 254 at the end of the year.

555. The stock position of cement in the State was satisfactory excepting for the period from December 1954 to March 1955 when the stock with the dealers got depleted very much on account of simultaneous and urgent orders placed by the Government departments on the works and due to paucity of railway wagons, etc. Every action was taken to see that cement was made available at all places in the State and that the needs of the public were met promptly and judiciously.

556. Control on raw cotton continued to be in force and the system of A and C categories of licensing remained as in previous years, the fee prescribed for the "C" class license remaining at Rs. 25 per license.

557. As the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 under the provisions of which the Cotton Control Order, 1950, was issued, expired on the 25th January 1955, the Central Government ceased to have powers of control over this commodity. The Government of Mysore therefore promulgated the Mysore Essential Articles (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1955, providing for the continuance of powers to control the production supply and distribution of, and trade and commerce in certain essential articles including cotton. The ordinance was again replaced by the Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1955, of the Government of India.

558. Applications for the grant of "C" Cotton Licenses from 1st April 1954 to the end of March 1955 was 114, of which 70 applications were disposed of by granting "C" licenses.

Drugs.

559. The Mysore Drugs Control Act, 1950, remained in force and the provisions of the Act are being extended to the Bellary District.

The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948.

560. The Act continued to be in force, but the abolition of the same was under consideration.

561. The net revenue derived from the department after meeting the expenditure on administration was Rs. 1,24,242, as against Rs. 2,78,745 during the previous year.

562. The fall in the Revenue receipts was due to the complete removal of Price and Distribution Controls on all varieties of cloth and yarn and consequent withdrawal of the levy of half per cent, on all cloth and yarn released in the State, besides the reduction of wholesale and retail cloth and yarn dealers' licence fee from Rs. 100 and Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 respectively with effect from 13th February 1954.